

# Florida: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996 cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Florida, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 54% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 34,993 deaths, or 23% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 102% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Cancer

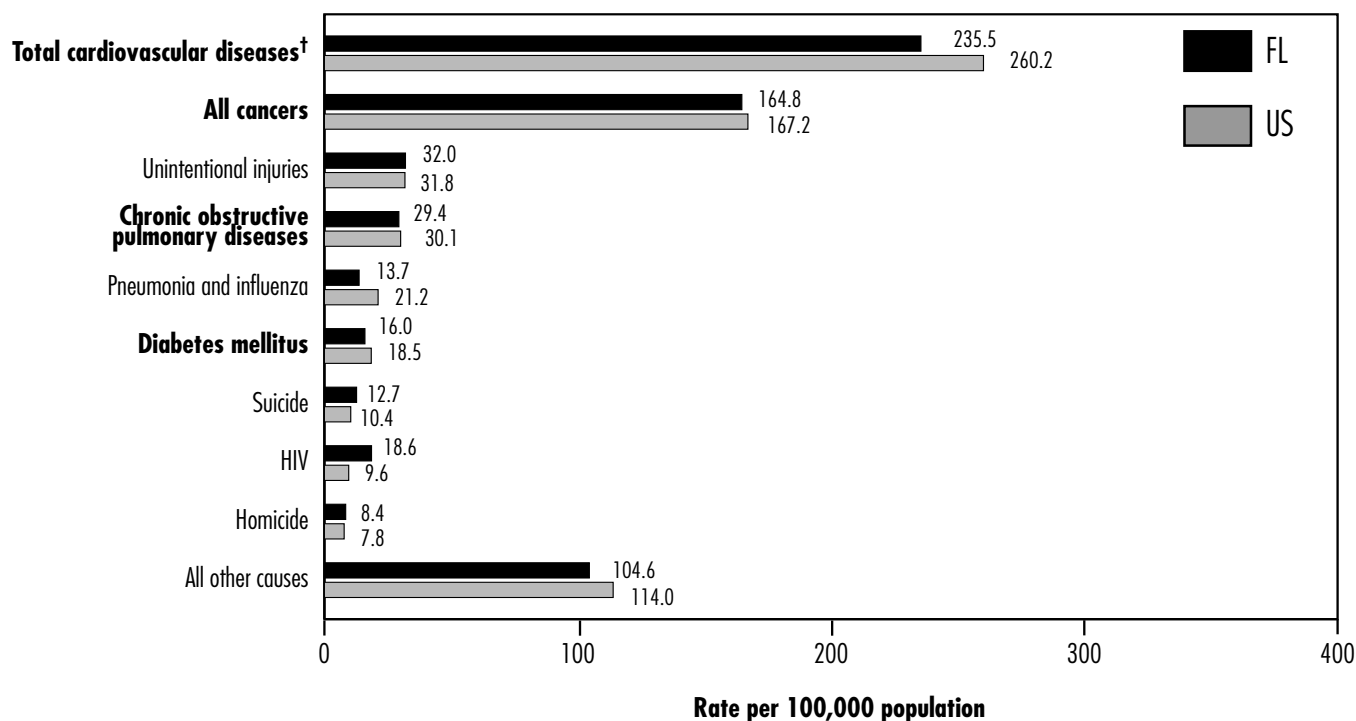
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Florida.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 93% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 88,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Florida in 1999, including 13,000 new cases of lung cancer, 8,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, 13,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 11,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 40,600 Florida residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 598,871 adults in Florida had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,803 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 6,032 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 213% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Florida Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (127.8 per 100,000 in Florida and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (35.3 per 100,000 in Florida and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Florida: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 24% of whites, 17% of Hispanics, and 14% of blacks in Florida.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 45% of Hispanics, 35% of blacks, and 28% of whites.
- Eighty-two percent of Hispanics, 77% of blacks, and 73% of whites reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of blacks, 61% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

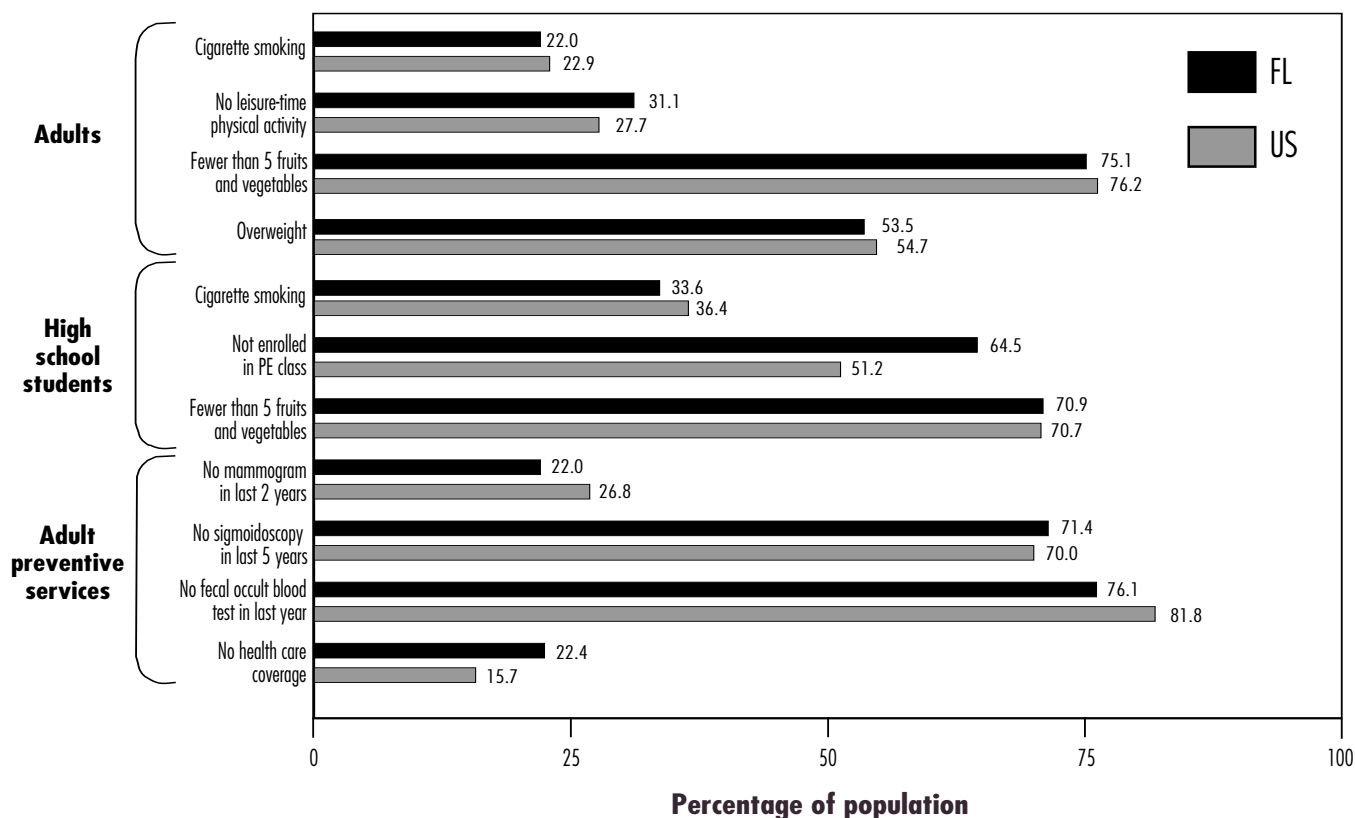
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 39% of white and 32% of Hispanic students in Florida, compared with 10% of black students.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 72% of female and 57% of male students.

- Among high school students, 73% of whites, 70% of blacks, and 70% of Hispanics reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 27% of blacks and 20% of whites reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of blacks, 76% of Hispanics, and 70% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year was reported by 89% of Hispanics and 74% of whites.
- Of all states, Florida had the eighth highest percentage of adults who had no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Florida Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.